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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are also increased.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It ever comes' the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.—Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of N. York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the eastern States with his catalistic "S.T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when anguid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable, * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any Druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certainin its results, promotes its growth, and is a Beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and $1,00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion. Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866-eowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Young Men

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Tenth and Chestnut, and Broad and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSIONS, SEPT. 3d.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Money may be remitted by mail, and Scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.—This institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College, authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business life will find here advantages to be obtained no where else.

FAIRBANKS' BOOKKEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive treatise on Bookkeeping ever written, containing 424 pages, and composed exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price, $3; by subscription, paid in advance, $2,50. Remit money, and secure a copy. Descriptive Circulars on application.

Improved course of Instruction.—With the introduction of this book, and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this institution are guaranteed a practical accountant's course of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of *Commercial Schools.*

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

aug8-3t

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is *Agent* for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fishers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 16, 1866.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, *City Building, Biddeford, Maine.* ce 20]865–1y

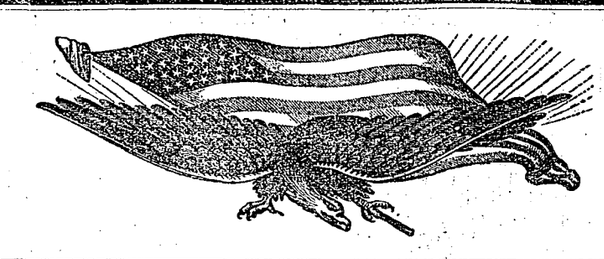
GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

The Globe.



WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866. NO. 12.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is *the most complete of any in the country*, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS,
BALL TICKETS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Revs. Henry Ward Beechar and Stephen H. Tyng on the Situation.

These two distinguished clergymen were both invited to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention, to be held at Cleveland on the 17th. They both replied that they were unable to attend, but they heartily wish it success, and not only it but all other conventions whose object is the restoration of all the States lately in rebellion to their federal relations.

We have only room for a few extracts from the letters of these gentlemen. Henry Ward Beecher says:

"Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is; and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them."

The common sense of this assertion is very apparent. Everybody knows that the present difficulty with the South was occasioned by Congress refusing the people thereof their right under the Constitution, of representation in Congress. And as Mr. Beecher further says: "Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case: The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable!" And such is the case and will be, so long as the South is unrepresented. He further says, very truthfully, too:

"To keep a half score of States under federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty."

Then speaking of the idea that some have that if admitted to Congress the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats, and rule the country, he says:

"Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?"

He refutes the assumption that the South will rule the country, by drawing a contrast between the North and the South, in which he shows the poorness of the South and the richness of the North, the difference in population and in industry and he adds that if the South does rise to the control of the government it will be "because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by groveling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty." In such a case he says, "the South not only will control the government, but it ought to do it!"

He then speaks in reference to the negro, and says that "the negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him." The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, he thinks will rebound to the benefit of the freedmen. He says, "whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it, or any class of it, the first demand of our times is entire union."

He appeals to all to bury their sectional animosities and all strifes and hatreds, for if not the great chasm which rebellion made will grow deeper and stretch wider.

Rev. Dr. Tyng takes the practical Christian view of the subject. This is the view all Christians should take of it, and thereby seek to allay the animosities and hatreds which we of the North bear towards our brethren of the South. They have offended but the mission of every good man is to spread the seeds of peace and good will among men. Here is what Rev. Dr. Tyng replies in his letter to the Soldiers' and Sailors' invitation:

"I have read with great delight Mr. Beecher's unanswerable letter, and desire to thank him for the fidelity and power with which he has accomplished so good a work. I shall honor the soldiers and sailors of the nation if they give their cordial and united support to the sound and healthful principles which he proclaims and sustains. It will be a glorious result, if the people of the land unite with them in the universal determination, that union, liberty and generous interpretation and action shall end all the controversies of the day in which we live, in the immediate and complete reconstruction and combined establishment of our whole nation as one harmonious and prospering people.

"That a conquering army should desire this, seems but accordant with the spirit of a generous victor. That they should assemble in a peaceful fellowship to avow and to promote it, is but exercising their rights as citizens, and fulfilling their obligations as intelligent leaders of their fellow men; *and that ministers of a religion of peace and good will should sustain and encourage a purpose and movement so honorable to the nation*, would appear to be the plainest dictate of duty in the position which they sustain, and relate us to the people among whom they dwell.

"I cannot refuse, therefore, to approve and indorse the meeting which is proposed, or the platform on which it avows itself to stand.

Your friend and servant, with much regard, "STEPHEN H. TYNG."

Look Out for Thaddeus.

Thaddeus Stevens, in his speech at Bedford several days ago, made use of the following language. He is now stating what he shall do at the next session of Congress. The last Congress, he admits, was derelict in some things, and he is determined at the next session to make his followers go the whole hog. The last Congress refused to consider his proposition that the Southern States were "conquered provinces," and at the next session Thad is going to rule or fight. Read what he says he wants, and what he says of the Southern States of this Union:

"They are mere territories conquered by our arms from the 'Confederate States of America.'"

He thus acknowledges that the Confederate States, so called, were really a distinct and separate nation—an idea repugnant to the mind of every true American citizen, but one which shows conclusively the Disunion feelings of the author, in whose wake the blind so eagerly follow. If such a sentiment as the above is not treasonable, what is?

But now let us see what he wants done with his "territories:"

"Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling acts so that they could form State governments, and *come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits?*"

There is the whole of Thad's theory in a nut shell. He admits that the Southern States are out of the Union, for why did he want Congress to give them "territorial governments," when under the Constitution each State must have a regular State government.—Here is just where Stevens and Sumner differed with President Lincoln and it is just where they differ to-day with President Johnson. President Lincoln wanted to establish a State Government for Louisiana and the other States as they wheeled into the Union, but the Radicals wanted territorial governments or ennabling acts, so that they would force them to put a clause in each of their constitutions "securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits." This means, of course, giving the right to vote and hold office to the black man as well as the white. We can't say whether he meant the women and children or not, but it is positive he meant the negro.

Now, here is what he did do at the last session of Congress and what he will do at the next, unless we send men who will not be led like sheep by their shearers:

"Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts. It met with but little countenance. The Republican mind had not examined and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition, together with the reasons for it, in the last number of the Congressional Globe. I shall renew it at the next session."

Voters, you have your choice—to vote for men who are willing to follow a man who utters such sentiments, or to vote against them. Vote for a Republican and you vote to sustain Thad Stevens in his efforts to keep a divided Union; vote for a Union man and you vote to oppose him.

Senator Cowan Serenaded.

The distinguished Senator, Hon. Edgar Cowan, from Pennsylvania, arrived in this place, on Wednesday evening, September 5th, and remained at the Exchange Hotel over night, preparatory to going to Bedford. When it was known that he had arrived, a party of his friends prepared to give him a reception, and secured the Huntingdon Cornet Band, which appeared in front of the Exchange about half-past eight and gave him a serenade. The Hon. Edgar Cowan was then introduced to the audience, which was very large, by Mr. Sewell Stewart.

Mr. Cowan entered into a speech at once, and after thanking the people for the demonstraton, he referred to his course in Congress, and he asked why he was so much abused. When he went into Congress he took an oath to preserve and defend the Constitution; he defended it while there and he is still defending it. When the war ended, the question arose what was to be done; he referred to his Constitution and the laws of his country, and seeing there what was to be done he had nothing more to do than to support it; and that was just what the President was doing. He then showed who were with the President, and after mentioning the majority of Lincoln's advisers, he said that he had conversed with Gens. Grant, and Sherman, and Admiral Farragut and they all deemed the President right and were supporting him heart and soul. In the same connection he also mentioned Generals Meade and Hancock as supporting the President, while Generals Burnside and Butler were supporting the Radicals. He said he was in good company, and intimated that certain small fellows had nothing to say when such men as Grant supported the President.

He then referred to the negro question, and said that when President Lincoln was reorganizing the State of Louisiana he was opposed by the Radicals because he would not force negro suffrage upon the people of that State. Negro suffrage, he said, is what the Radicals wanted and he appealed to those present, whether Republicans or Democrats, that if they opposed this to be careful how they voted.

Senator Cowan spoke about three quarters of an hour, and his plain and sensible remarks were listened to with manifest interest by the auditors. He has a strong voice and is a very forcible talker. There was nothing "hifalutin" in his language, but his whole discourse bore the character of a plain talk and not a political harangue. He was not abusive of any body, and his speech in this particular was a marked contrast to those made at the recent Geary meeting in this place.

PLAIN TALK.

PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

READ! READ! READ!

President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Admiral, Farragut, Secretary Seward, and others, were received at St. Louis, by thousands of the loyal people on Saturday the 8th inst. In the evening the President addressed the crowds as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In being introduced to you to-night, it is not for the purpose of making a speech. It is true I am proud to meet so many of my fellow citizens here on this occasion, and under the favorable circumstances that I do. (Cries, "How about our British subjects.") We will attend to John Bull after a while—so far as that is concerned. I have just stated that I am not here for the purpose of making a speech, but after being introduced simply to tender my cordial thanks for the welcome you have given to me in your midst. (A voice—"Ten thousand will come.") Thank you, sir. I wish it was in my power to address you under favorable circumstances upon some of the questions that agitate and distract the public mind at this time; questions which have grown out of the fiery ordeal that we have passed through, and which I think as important as those we have just passed by, although the time has come when it seems to me that all ought to be prepared for peace. The rebellion being suppressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems the time has arrived when you should have peace, when the bleeding arteries should be tied up. (A voice—"New Orleans.") Go on, perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do [laughter], and if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out New Orleans. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans, and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress, [cheers and cries of Bully,"] you will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take all the proceedings in their caucuses, you will understand that they then knew (cheers,) that a Convention was to be called, which was extinct by its power having expired, and the intention was that a new government was to be organized, and in the organization of that government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men. When you deign to talk about New Orleans (confusion) you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts on the Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat, you will there find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population—the black population—to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. (A voice—"that's so," and cheers.) You will find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supercede the recognized authorities in the State government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States [cheers], and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. These men were *to go there, a government was to be* organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside, and overthrown. You talk to me about New Orleans, and there the question was to come up when they had established their government, a question of political powers, which of the two government, was to be recognized—a new governments inaugurated under this defunct Convention, set up in violation of law and without the will of the people. Then, when they had established their government and extended a universal and impartial franchise, as they called it, to this colored population—then this Radical Congress was to determine that a government established on negro votes was to be the government of Loisiana. [Voice—"Never," cheers and cries of "Hurrah for Andy."] So much for the New Orleans riots, and there was the cause and the origin of blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts and they are responsible for it. I could test this thing a little closer, but will not do it here to night; but when you talk about New Orleans and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps as I have been introduced here and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not provoke me, I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress, [cheers] in connection with New Orleans and the extension of the elective franchise. I know that I have been traduced and abused; I know it has come in advance of me here, as elsewhere, that I have attempted to exercise an arbitary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the government [cheers], that I had exercised that power, [cries "Bully for you,"] that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor (cheers,) because I exercised the veto power in attempting and did arrest for a time a bill that was called a "Freedman's Bureau Bill." Yes, that I was a traitor, and I have been traduced; I have been slandered; I have been maligned. Now, my countrymen, here to-night, it is very easy to indulge in epithets, it is easy to call a man Judas, and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts, he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot—Judas. There was a Judas and he was one of the twelve appostles. The twelve appostles had a Christ. If I have played the Judas who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? (Hisses and cheers.) These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and to try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy is to be denounced as a Judas. ("Hurrah for ANDY!" and cheers.) In the days when there was a Christ, while there was a Judas were there unbelievers—yes, while there were Judases, there were unbelievers—yes, oh yes, unbelievers in Christ, men who persecuted and slandered and brought Him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges and condemned and put Him to death on the cross, to satisfy unbelievers; and this same persecuting, diabolical, and nefarious clan to-day, who would persecute and shed blood of innocent men to carry out their purposes. [Cheers.] But let me tell you, let me give you a few words here to-night. But a short time since I heard some one say in the crowd that we had a Moses. (Laughter.) Yes there is a Moses, and I know sometimes it has been said that I have said I would be the Moses of the colored man (cries of "Never!" and cheers.) Why I have labored as much in the cause of emancipation as any other mortal man living; but while I have striven to emancipate the colored man I have felt and now feel that we have a great many white men that want emancipation. There is a set amongst you that have got shackels on their limbs, and are as much under the heel and control of their masters as the colored man that was emancipated. I call upon you here to-night as freemen as men to favor the emancipation of the white man, as well as the colored ones. I have been in favor of emancipation. I have nothing to disguise about that. I have tried to do as much and have done as much, and when they talk about Moses and the colored man being led into the promised land, where is the land that this clan proposes to lead them into? When we talk about taking them out from among the white population and sending them to other climes, what is it they propose? Why it is to give us a Freedmen's Bureau, and after giving us a Freedmen's Bureau, what then? Why, here in the South it is not necessary for me to talk to you, where I have lived and where you have lived, and understand the whole system and how it operates; we know how the slaves have been worked heretofore. Their original owners bought the land, raised the negroes, or purchased them as the case might be, paid all the expense of carrying on the farm, and after producing tobacco, cotton, hemp and flax and all the various products of the South, bringing them into market without any profit on them, while these owners put it all into their pockets.

This was their condition before the emancipation; this was their condition before we talked about their Moses.—I ask your attention. Let me call your attention to one single fact, the Freedman's Bureau. Slavery was an accursed institution until emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men worked them and got the profits; but after emancipation took place they gave us the Freedman's Bureau; they gave us their agents to go to every county, every township, to every school district in the United States, especially the South. They gave us twelve million of dollars and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machinery with the army brought to his aid, and to sustain it.—Then let us run it with twelve millions as a beginning, and in the end receive fifty or sixty millions, as the case may be, and let us work the four millions of slaves. In fine, the Freedman's Bureau was a proposition to transfer four millions of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of task-masters. (Voice, "Never," and cheers.) I have been laboring for years to emancipate them, and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of task-masters to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. (Cheers.)—Yes, under this new system, they would work the slaves and call on the government to bear all the expenses, and if there were any profits left, why they would pocket them. While you, the people, must pay the expense of running the machine out of your own pockets, while they get the profits of it. The President is wrong because he vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and all this because he chose to exercise the veto power; he committed a high offense, and therefore ought to be impeached. [A voice, "Never."] Yes—yes, they are ready to impeach him, (a voice, "Let them try it,") and if they were satisfied they had the next Congress by a decided majority as this, upon some pretext or other they would vacate the executive department of the United States.

Let me call the soldiers' attention to this immaculate Congress, that could make war upon the Executive because he stands upon the Constitution, and vindicates the rights of the people, exercising the veto power in their behalf; because he dared to do this, they can clamor and talk about impeachment. Let me ask you to go back into my history of legislation, and even when Governor of a State, let me ask if there is a man here to-night, who, in the dark days of Know Nothingism stood and battled more for the right? [Voice—"Good" and cheers.] It has been my peculiar misfortune to have fierce opposition, because I have always struck my blows direct and fought with right and the Constitution on my side. [Cheers.]—Yes, here was a Neutrality Law. I was sworn to support the Constitution and see that the law was faithfully executed. ["Why didn't you do it?"]—The law was executed, and because it was executed then they raised a clamor and tried to make an appeal to the foreigners, and especially the Fenians, and what did they do? They introduced a bill to tickle and play with the fancy, intending to repeal the law, and at the same time making it worse, and then left the law just where it is.—[Voice—"That's so."] They know that whenever a law was presented to me, proper in its provisions, ameliorating and softening the rigors of the present law, that it would meet my hearty approbation, but as they were pretty well broken down and losing public confidence at the heels of the session, they found that they must do something, and hence what they did do, they pretended to do something for the soldiers. Then to make them the peculiar friends and favorites of the soldier, they came forward and propose to do—what? Why, we will give the soldiers fifty dollars bounty—your attention to this—if he has served two years, and one hundred dollars if he has served three years. Now, mark you, the colored man that served two years can get his one hundred dollars bounty, but the white man must serve three before he can get his; (cheers); but this is not the point.—While they were tickling and attempting to please soldiers by giving them three hundred dollars for two years' service, they took into their heads to give somebody else something (laughter), and they voted themselves, not $50 for two years' service—(Your attention, I want to make a lodgment in your minds of the facts, because I want to put the nail in, and having put it in, I want to clinch it on the other side)—the brave boy, the patriotic young man who followed his gallant officers, slept on the tented field, and perilled his life, and shed his blood, and left his limbs behind him, and came home mangled and maimed, he can get fifty dollars bounty, if he has served two years, but the members of Congress, who never smelt gunpowder, can get four thousand dollars extra pay. (Great cheering.) This is a faint picture my countrymen of what has transpired. [A voice—"stick to that question."] Fellow-citizens you are all familiar with the work of restoration. You know that since the rebellion collapsed and the armies were suppressed in the field that everything that could be done has been done by the executive department of the government for the restoration of the government; everything has been done, with the exception of one thing, and that is the admission of members from eleven States that went into the rebellion, and after having accepted the terms of the government, having abolished slavery, having repudiated their debt, and sent loyal representatives, everything has been done excepting the admission of representatives, to which all the States are entitled.—When you turn and examine the Constitution of the United States you can find that you cannot even amend that Constitution so as to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate.—(A voice, "They have never been out.") It is said before me, they have never been out. I say so, too. That is what I have always said. They have never been out, and they cannot go out.—(Cheers.) That being the fact, under the Constitution, they are entitled to equal representation in the Senate of the United States, without violating the Constitution, and the same argument applies to the House of Representatives. How, then, does the matter stand? It used to be one of the arguments that if the States withdrew their Representatives and Senators, that was secession, a peaceable breaking up of the government. Now the Radical power in this government turn around and assume that the States are out of the Union, that they are not entitled to representation in Congress. That, to say they are dissolutionists, and their position now is to perpetuate a disruption of the government and that too while they are denying the States the right of representation, they impose taxation upon them. Let the Government be restored. Let peace be restored among this people. I have labored for it; I am for it now. I deny this doctrine of secession, come from what quarter it may, whether from the North or from the South, I am opposed to it. *I am for the Union of the States.*

I know it has been said that I have exercised my pardoning power. Yes, I have. Large numbers have applied for pardon and I have granted them pardon, yet there are some who condemn and hold me responsible for doing wrong. If I have erred, I have erred on the side of mercy. [Voice—"Hang Jeff Davis."] You call on Judge Chase to hang Jeff. Davis will you? [Great cheering.] I am not the court, I am not the jury nor the judge. Before the case comes to me and all other cases, it would have to come on application as a case for pardon. That is the only way the case can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, Judge Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States, in whose district he is—why don't he try him? [Loud cheers.] But, perhaps, I could answer the question. As sometimes persons want to be facetious and indulge in repartee, I might ask him a question. Why don't you hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips. [Great cheering.] A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at the other. Oh, they talk about bread and butter. [Laughter.] Yes, these men are the most perfect and complete bread and butter party that has ever appeared in this government. [Great cheering.] They have staid at home here five or six years, held the offices, grown fat and enjoyed all the emoluments of position, and now when you are talking about turning one of them out, oh, it is proscription, and hence they come forward and propose in Congress to do—what? To pass laws to prevent the Executive from turning anybody out. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action (cheers), if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can: Let me say to you, in conclusion, that what I have said, I intended to say. I was provoked into this, and I care not for their menaces, the taunts, and the jeers. I care not for threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies, nor over awed by my friends; but, God willing, with your help, I will veto their measures when ever they come to me. I place myself upon the ramparts of the Constitution. When I see the enemy approaching, so long as I have eyes to see and ears to hear, or a tongue to sound the alarm, so help me God I will do it, and call on the people to be my judges. (Cheers.) I tell you here to-night that the Constitution of this country is being encroached upon, I tell you here to-night that the citadel of liberty is being endangered. [A voice, "Go it, Andy."] Say to them, go to work; take the Constitution as your palladium of civil and religious liberty; take it as our chief ark of surety. I now, in conclusion, my countrymen, hand over to you the flag of your country with thirty-six stars upon it. I hand over to you your Constitution, with the charge and responsibility of preserving it intact. I hand over to you to-day the Union of these States, the great magic circle which embraces them all. I hand them all over to you—the people, in whom I have always trusted in all great emergencies. I hand them over to you, men, who can rise above party, who can stand around the altar of a common country, with their faces uplifted to Heaven swearing by Him who lives forever and ever, that the altar and all shall sink in the dust, but that the Constitution and the Union shall be preserved.

Then, in bidding you good-night, I leave all in your charge, and thank you for the cordial welcome you have given in this spontaneous outpouring of the people of your city.

☞Gen. Wool is with the President in advocating a speedy restoration of the good old Union of our fathers, which he fought to preserve.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, 1866.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION NOMINEES

For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Mifflin county
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon co.

RADICAL NOMINEES

For Congress and the Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS,

DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon county.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself as an independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and appeal to the people, irrespective of party, for support. JAMES STEEL.

Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

J. SEWELL STEWART, ESQ., Will address the voters of Huntingdon at the Court House this TUESDAY evening, Sept. 18.

☞Johnson, Grant, Farragut, Meade, Hancock, Seward, Sherman & Co., sound for the Union.

Sumner, Fred. Douglas, Butler, Stevens, Randolph & Co., sound for negro equality.

☞John S. Miller is charged by the *Jour. & Amer.* with having made money off the Government during the war as a horse contractor, but it neglects to inform its readers that Henry S. Wharton was also engaged in the same business.

☞There were four negro delegates in the Radical Disunion Convention in Philadelphia—but two took part in debates. There was but one woman delegate—where was Mrs. Swisheim? She would have been a star in the mixed gathering of fanatics.

A LIVE PRESIDENT.—Andrew Johnson is the President, he is just the kind of man fanatics and Disunionists *don't like.* He is just the man for the times. He will face an enemy to his country by night and by day and all the time—and fight them too. Andy is pluck, and that's what's the matter.

☞The "amendment" so lustily advocated by the Radicals and their help, are but a mere cloak to deceive the people into the support of Radical candidates and negro suffrage. Elect a Radical Congress this fall and all the political rights a white man has will be given the negro before the adjournment of the next Congress.

☞Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Generals Meade, Hancock, Sherman, and a host of others as able, good and true men as ever lived, say President Johnson's policy is right. Union men are running no risks keeping such company—if one is a traitor, all are—they are all in the same boat with the President.

☞Whatever may be said of John S. Miller's political opinions, no one can in truth say that he was not as liberal in feeding and making comfortable the soldiers during the war as any other man in town. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of soldiers were fed and sheltered under his roof at his expense, and these facts are known to most of our citizens and hundreds of soldiers from this town and county.

Ben. Butler stock is going up amongst the Radicals since he came out flat footed in the Philadelphia mixed Convention in favor of negro equality. He is now the most popular man in the Radical party to fill the Presidential chair after Johnson leaves it. Fred Douglass may find Butler a hard man to beat for the nomination. We know a number of Radicals hereabouts who would sooner vote for Fred than they would for Butler, because Butler has been "nursed in the lap of Democracy."

Another Candidate from Maine.

Why is it that the Radicals of this Congressional District could not find a candidate from amongst its own native citizens for Congress? The last candidate, Mr. Barker, was from Maine—and now they give the people Mr. Morrel the Johnstown iron master, another candidate from Maine. The only reason offered why such men are preferred by the leaders over old citizens of the district is that a "down easter" is *sure* to go with Sumner, Stevens & Co. on the negro question. They all have the necessary coloring "dip." Hon. John Scott couldn't get the nomination simply because he was down on the "fanatics" during the war, and has been nursed in the lap of Democracy.

Negro Suffrage the Issue.

There are some who deny that Negro Suffrage is the issue in the coming campaign, and there are some ready to believe what their leaders assiduously but vainly endeavor to prove. Let us take up the Amendment which the Radical Congress says will reconstruct the Union, if adopted. The first Constitutional Amendment reads as follows:

"*All persons* born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens* of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.* Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

We advise our readers to read this section for themselves. The last two clauses are those proposed by Mr. Thad Stevens in the House on the 30th day of April, 1866. The first clause makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States *citizens* of the United States; the second clause gives them the privileges or immunities of citizens; while the third clause gives all persons equal protection of the laws.

Dissecting the section thus, we propose to follow it up. The first clause declares *all* persons, including especially the colored person, as citizens of the United States. It can mean nothing less than this, and it is so admitted by all Radical speakers.

The second clause says, "No State "shall make or enforce any law which "shall abridge the privileges or immu- "nities of citizens of the United States." This is the most important clause in the whole section. While the first declares all persons, white and colored, shall be citizens, the second declares that their rights as citizens shall not be abridged. What does it mean by "privileges or immunities." Webster's definition of "privilege" is: "1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. 2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, not common to others of the human race. SYN. Prerogative; immunity; FRANCHISE; right; claim; liberty." This is an accepted authority, and this is an accepted definition of the term "privilege." Now, by ratifying that amendment of Thad Stevens', we agree to give the right of suffrage to the negro not only in the South, but in the State of Pennsylvania; for whatever becomes a part of the Constitution of the United States is the "supreme law of the land." It will not require that it should be put to vote in Pennsylvania, as was the amendment to give soldiers the right to vote while in the field, which we passed, and is now the law of this State. The plea offered by some is that we cannot vote on amendments to our State Constitution only once in five years. This is true, but yet our law will not be binding which says only *white* citizens shall have the right to vote, if it becomes the law of the land. The Legislature of this State ratified the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and it is now the law of the land, but yet we did not vote for that amendment directly. In the same manner would the last Amendment become a law if it should be ratified. "No State shall *enforce a law* which shall abridge the privileges, &c.," simply means that Pennsylvania shall not enforce her law depriving negroes of the right to vote, if she ratifies the Constitutional amendment, or if it becomes a law of the land.

There are those who say that the amendment simply means that the negro shall have the right to sue and demand protection in life and property. It means more than this, and the last clause only, refers to this. It reads, "Nor shall any State deprive "any person of life, liberty, or prop- "erty without due process of law, nor "deny to any person within its juris- "diction, the equal protection of the "laws."

This clause we deem no more than just and proper, and there is no man who says to the contrary. This is as much of the section as refers to the right of the colored man to sue, &c.—This is the blinding clause. Leave the other two clauses out and we would favor the section. But as it reads—first declaring negroes citizens, and then giving them the rights of citizens to vote,—we cannot bring an evil on the country by conferring such a favor on those who have been the cause of war and commotion within its borders. When the settling of that right does come, we want it to be when the people South as well as North can be heard through their own Representatives in Congress, and when the country is not distracted as it is at present. If the Radical negro-lovers can think to profit by this distraction in having their plans carried out, we hope our citizens will show them that they can not.

But some will ask, Ought not the negroes be protected in their life and property? We say certainly. They have that protection in Pennsylvania, and that is just what we want in the United States. Imposing anything more than this on any State is unjust. It is now a law that a negro in the Southern States shall have such a right; "the guarantee," as Mr. Johnson said in his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, which is now a law, "having been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States."

The real issue cannot be smoothed over by saying it is only giving the negroes the right to sue, be parties, and give evidence, for they have that right already. Even Thad Stevens, *the framer of the amendments*, says that negro suffrage is the issue in the present campaign. And we would rather believe him who knew why he made the amendments than we would any one who looks at them superficially. At a meeting at Bedford, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens said:

"As I said before the *great issue* to be met at *this election* is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS. I SHALL NOT DENY, BUT ADMIT, *that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed, is, that* EVERY BEING POSSESSING AN IMMORTAL SOUL IS EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW."

If it is denied that Mr. Stevens ever uttered this sentiment we have only to refer the reader to Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, of Monday, Sept. 10, inst., or to the Bedford *Inquirer*, of the preceding Saturday.

His Claims for Support.

We have been waiting anxiously for the *Jour. & Amer.* to urge the claims of HENRY S. WHARTON upon the Republican party. But it has been prudent in that particular, and has not asked for support for Mr. Wharton on the ground that he has been true to his party nominations. Everybody remembers the campaign of last year when a soldier ticket was before the people. Everybody remembers the campaign of the year previous when Mr. Barker was elected. Does any body remember of Mr. Wharton taking any interest in the success of the Union candidate in either campaign? Don't every party man remember that Henry S. Wharton was dead in politics—that he failed to take any part in the struggle for the success of the Union candidates? And don't everybody in town know that he was connected with the guerillas who tried to defeat Baker, Beaver and Flenner last fall. And don't everybody know that Wharton was forced upon the ticket this fall by the men who tried to defeat a portion of the ticket last fall? If the party men of the county owe Mr. Wharton anything for services rendered, and they desire to pay him, his reward should be defeat. He cannot expect better treatment from his party than he gave it when more deserving men than himself were its candidates—as a man Mr. Wharton is a *gentleman*, as a *politician* he is for himself, first, last and all the time. Will the *Journal & American* give the people the political programme of Mr. Wharton during the past three years?

Our Candidate for Congress.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 11, 1866.

R. L. JOHNSTON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—As a candidate for Congress, do you endorse the sentiments uttered by the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Union Convention, held in Philadelphia August 14.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

An early reply will oblige,

Yours &c.,
WM. LEWIS.

EBENSBURG, Sept. 15, 1866.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR:—Your note is before me, and with it the resolutions it refers to. I recognize your right, whether as a voter in my district, or a journalist, to ascertain the views of any candidate offered for your support; and fortunately for me, I am able, without any hesitation, to make you a frank and candid reply.

I need not tell you that if elected and admitted to a seat in Congress, I should be required to take an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States." In that instrument I find that, "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State,"—and that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers" &c. I believe with the late President Lincoln and his Cabinet—with the Congress which inaugurated the war to put down the rebellion and prevent secession;—with the statesmen in the forum and the soldiers in the field;—that no State can secede from the Union. All the acts of the Government, in all its departments, were based upon the duty of preserving the "Union of the States." For this we labored—for this we incurred our enormous debt—for this we gave the lives of our brethren.

That the Union *was preserved* is not now a matter of argument—it is history. Every Southern State is now moving on peacefully under her own Constitution and laws; while the Judicial Department takes cognizance of every Southern State in the administration of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and the Executive Department collects its proportion of the taxes to pay the National debt, and "takes care that the laws be faithfully executed."

If Mr. Stevens, who embodies the radical idea, were asked how many States are in the Union, even he would unwillingly give the same answer as the student in Geography, "thirty six." Yet while any radical would make this answer; and while "our flag," the proud emblem of our nationality, flings its thirty-six stars to the breeze, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf—while our gallant tars float the same "starry ensign," on every sea under the Heaven;—these same radicals, by refusing them that which *makes a State*, and without which a *State cannot exist*, would reduce them to subjugated provinces.

Believing, then, that every State in the South is entitled to two Senators in Congress, and as many members of the House of Representatives as the act of Congress provides, I can at once "subscribe to the sentiments" of the resolutions to which you refer. And while, under that other clause of the Constitution, which makes each House judge of the "qualifications of its own members," *I would refuse a seat to any* DISLOYAL *member*, and every member *refusing* to take the *test oath* prescribed by Congress, I would make the disqualification a *personal* one, and not permit it to impair the rights of a Sovereign State. Hoping you will excuse the crudeness of the foregoing views, arising from the extreme hurry in which they are written,

I remain very respectfully yours,
R. L. JOHNSTON.

A Letter from Gov. Johnston.

We cut the following noble letter of Governor Johnson from the Juniata *Republican*:

PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1866.

William M. Allison, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—Pressure of official duties will prevent an acceptance of your kind invitation to address the people of Juniata county, at their meeting on the 4th of September. I regret very sincerely that the pleasure is thus denied to me of again meeting many old and esteemed friends, and conferring with them upon the issues now agitating our country and dividing in sentiment our people. It would have been a pleasing duty to have been permitted to say to my old acquaintances that the same cordial and undying love for the Union of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers still controls, as it has in all times past, my political action. I desire no *improved*, remodeled or better Constitution and Union than that under which the country has prospered in peace, conquered in war, and triumphantly vindicated American *liberal* institutions at home and abroad. The present contest for political power involves great and sacred principles and truths, and upon its decision much of the future peace, prosperity and *progress of our country depend*. In this contest I shall faithfully and with what small ability I possess advocate and maintain "the unity of the government" the "nationality of the people" of the United States. I shall ask no "shibboleth" of party, know no sectional scheme or war cries, but enter upon, continue, and end the fight under the glorious banner of the national Constitution. I shall most cordially unite with all men, irrespective of former party associations, who are willing to defend these principles and war under this banner. It is alleged, I am aware, that there is no design upon the part of any political organization now existing to destroy or break up the Union of the States. The allegation is thus made, and many good men, no doubt, believe in its truth. If no such design is intended, it is manifestly true that the practical effect of the action of the last Congress is in that direction, and must result, if persevered in or permitted by the people, in the establishment of a system of laws and regulations violative of the *spirit* of an equal Union of the States, and subversive of the fundamental truths of American institutions.

To bring us back to the purer feeling of the Republic was the purpose of the late Philadelphia convention. The acts and sayings of that assemblage are before the people, and submitted to them for approval or rejection. The result of that decision, there is little doubt, will be rendered in such *form* and *force* as to settle forever the supremacy of the christian feeling of brotherly kindness that must exist, if we intend to live together as one people, under *one government*.

To endorse, as you propose, the action of President Johnson in relation to his courageous, patriotic and wise efforts to restore at the earliest moment the late rebellious States, now in full submission to the laws, to their rights under the Constitution, is so manifestly the duty of every citizen, untrammelled by unmeaning bigotry and free from partisan malignities, that I shall be sadly mistaken in the character of my old neighbors and friends if they do not the work effectually.

If national unity, for which our soldiers fought, and the preservation of the Constitution which our fathers framed, constitute your platform, count me in the fight, in spirit, if not bodily present in your councils and warfare.

Very truly yours, &c.,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

A FRIGHTFUL PICTURE.—What a frightful picture that is which the radicals portray to their listeners—the rebels with their daggers uplifted ready to strike a death-blow to the Government. It is truly dreadful, but indeed we had thought that time had passed. When the war continued we dreaded the attempts of the rebels, but now that they are subdued, with their arms all taken from them, the military still amongst them, and their leaders either in prison or carefully watched, we thought their hopes of victory had vanished. What a terrible thing a man's prejudices are? He dreads a fallen foe, he is not willing to trust his fellow man, he forgets the Divine command to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," coupled with the sentiment of the Lord's prayer, to "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us," and of the Golden Rule which appeals to us to "Do unto others as we would have others do unto us." Let Christians not forget their duty to their fellow man as taught by the Saviour, in this day of tribulation.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED.—That negro suffrage is the issue in the present campaign cannot be successfully denied. The reading of the first amendment to the Constitution, PROPOSED BY THAD. STEVENS, is enough to convince any man. The Radical speakers, Forney, Stevens, McVeigh and others say that is the issue. Here is what Thad. Stevens said on Tuesday a week at Bedford:

"As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of NEGRO RIGHTS. I shall not DENY, but ADMIT, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that *every being* possessing an immortal soul is *equal before the law.*"

Republicans, are you willing to say that this is your creed. If you do, vote to sustain the Constitutional Amendments proposed by Thad. Stevens by voting for Morrel, Wharton and Brown.

☞Robert McDivitt has not yet called for the first $50 we offered him to prove by a single man that he was a man of truth. Poor Pobert, he can't find a responsible man willing to be used by him. Hadn't you better, Robert, blot yourself out entirely?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JAMES F. BATHURST, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2d Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 9th day of OCTOBER,) at which time State, District and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin, in the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register, &c., of the county of Huntingdon.

One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 21, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Todd township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lowis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connelstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Sheneberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Ely's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West township, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; *thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and* twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south-fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and thirty-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmond, in said township.

29th district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house in said borough.

30th district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, fifty-eight degrees east seven hundred and three-eighths perches to a black oak in the middle of township; thence forty-two and one half degrees east eight hundred and two perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 10th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

In accordance with the provision of the 8th section of an act entitled "A further supplement to the election Laws of this Commonwealth," I publish the following:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof;

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth; he shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding *section of this act in case of officers* of election receiving any such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SECTION 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Particular attention is directed to the first section of the Act of Assembly, passed the 30th day of March A. D., 1865, entitled "An Act regulating the manner of Voting at all Elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth:"

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member, and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 12th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. And in pursuance of the act of Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of August, 1864, said Judges shall adjourn to meet on the third Friday after the election for the purpose of counting the Soldiers' Vote. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 19th day of Sept., A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States, the ninetieth.

JAMES F. BATHURST, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon, Sept. 19, '66.*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer. se19-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I will meet the teachers of Barree township on Friday 28th inst.; and of Jackson on Saturday 29th inst. se19 D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.

MYATT, OR PURE LINÆUS! A WINE PLANT! Is now ready for sale with full directions for cultivating and manufacturing. An acre of good ground first season after planting, will produce from 1000 to 1500 gallons; second season double the quantity can be made—only equaled by the best of grape wine. W. H. HARPER.

McAlavy's Fort, Hunt. co., Sept. 19-3t

$100 REWARD.—Was stolen from the house of Rev. T. Fouse in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1866, the following notes: Note from David Lynn in favor of Ann Fouse, dated April 1, 1866, $600; one from Christian Fouse in favor of Ann Fouse, dated March 25, 1866, $122 50; one from Samuel H. Grove in favor of Ann Fouse and Adam Fouse, dated October 25, 1865, $111.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief. [se19-1t*] T. FOUSE.

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO., Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS, And Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., *No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

☞Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy, and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[Estate of John Scott, dec'd.]

By virtue of power conferred by the last will of John Scott, dec'd., we will offer at public sale on the premises

On Saturday, October 13th, 1866,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate on main street, in the borough of Alexandria, and fronting also on the street leading to the bridge across the Juniata river, having thereon a two story log and frame dwelling house, being part of lot No. 12, and the same on which the tannery of said deceased was formerly conducted. By consent of the widow and heirs, the boundaries will be so altered from those described in the will, as to straighten the division line between the lot to be sold and that occupied by Mrs. Agnes Scott, by extending the fence now on the middle of the lot up to the main street and down to the river, giving a front and width of about fifty feet, be it more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN SCOTT,
GEORGE W. SCOTT,
se19-tds Executors.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION!

All who support the President of the United States—who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and the admission of loyal men to Congress and OPPOSED TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE, NEGRO EQUALITY, taxation without representation, and the disunion measures of Thad Stevens, Fred Douglass and the Radical Congress, will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Friday, Sept. 28th, 1866,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM,
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
HON. EDGAR COWAN,
HON. HIESTER CLYMER,
HON. WM. A. WALLACE,
HON. C. L. PERSHING,
CHAS. SHRINER, ESQ.,
HON. R. L. JOHNSON,
GEN. W. H. IRWIN,

And other distinguished speakers will positively be present to address the meeting.

Friends of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of white men AROUSE to the rescue of your country and your race.

All honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors who have been with GRANT, SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT during the war, and are still with them in peace, are especially invited to participate in the meeting. The splendid HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND will be present.

The Delegations are urged to be here to join in

A GRAND PROCESSION,

at one o'clock precisely. They will, on arriving, report to the Chief Marshal, who will be duly announced.

Arrangements will be made to have Excursion Tickets issued from all points on the Penna. Railroad between Altoona and Lewistown, and from all points on the Broad Top Railroad.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. [Sept11.]

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers' and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

AGENTS WANTED. BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES. $25.00 $25.00 Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office. PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents, 214 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn. 214 Summit St., Toledo, O. AGENTS WANTED.

September 19, 1866.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna.,

On Thursday, September 20th, 1866,

the following described property, viz:

4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six years old, one colt nearly three years old, 2 cows, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly new, 1 one horse wagon, 1 sulky, 1 horse rake, and one pair of bob sleds; 2 side saddles, one man saddle and wagon saddle, four sets tug harness, fly nets, halters, and *other harness; also the power of the threshing machine I had burnt in my barn,* and a great many other varieties.

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my real estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwelling houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land more or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when a reasonable credit will be given by

aug8 G. H. LANG.

Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough.

On Friday, September 28th, 1866.

This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 130 PERCHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c. CORNELIA M. REED.

Huntingdon, Aug. 23, '66-td.

[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my10. BOYER & GARNER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Look out for Thunder.

Charles Schriner, Esq., will address the people at the mass meeting in this place on Friday afternoon of next week.

☞The Rev. Dr. Speer, formerly of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, will preach in the Episcopal Church of this place, on next Sabbath, morning and evening.

☞Our lady friends Misses Mollie and Jennie, will please accept the thanks of the "typos" of this office, for a handsome boquet. Beautiful!

☞The Social Base Ball Club beat the Spartan last Saturday—the score being 24 to 85. Social stock up 61.

The second nine of the Social beat the first nine of the Logan of Lewistown last Wednesday. Score 35 to 64.

Resigned.

Samuel Brooks, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic party of this county for Associate Judge, publishes in the last *Monitor*, a card, declining said nomination—thus leaving the contest for the position with Major Jas. Steel and David Clarkson, Esq.

ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic Cable does not surprise the public so much as does the Self Rocking Cradle, manufactured and for sale by J. M. Wise. He also keeps hand-swing and rocking cradles in connection with all other furniture. Coffins made to order. 2t.

☞We understand that a man living in Jackson township who claims to be a gentleman, asserted that he knows that we did receive money in Harrisburg as pay for pursuing our present political course. The individual has certainly taken lessons from Robert McDivitt, and he knows he *lies*, and unless he gives us his author we shall expose his name.

He Lies in the Face of the Evidence.

Every radical paper published in Philadelphia admitted the fact that the negro Fred. Douglass was a delegate in the Radical Convention held in that city, and yet we find in the last *Journal & American* a *denial* of the fact. Robert you beat the d——l lying, but of course you expect to be pardoned for committing such offences on the plea that you are———only half right in the upper story.

Will they Answer?

Will Henry S. Wharton, Rash Fisher and others of the *Journal & American* faction, inform the Republican party of the county who it was who last fall were in league with Democrats to defeat Baker and Beaver? Perhaps as Mr. Fisher is now Chairman of the Republican County Committee, it would be perfectly proper for him to rise and explain? What were the arrangements, gentlemen. If you have forgotten, perhaps Messrs. Speer and Petrikin can refresh your memories.

☞Out of the ten newspapers in this Representative District, *seven* support the Union nominees—Willis and Miller, and maintain the policy of the President to speedily restore the Union. They are the Juniata *Republican*, Juniata *Register*, Juniata *Democrat*, Lewistown *Democrat*, Shirleysburg *Herald*, Huntingdon *Monitor*, and Huntingdon *Globe*. The three which support the Radical nominees—Brown and Wharton—are the Lewistown *Gazette*, Juniata *Sentinel*, and Huntingdon *American*. This shows which way the wind blows, and we can feel sure that our candidates—Willis and Miller—will be elected by a triumphant majority.

Terrible Accident at Johnstown.

On Friday morning last, when the Presidential train came to Johnstown a terrible accident occurred. About 400 persons were congregated on a bridge over the old canal, and just as the train arrived it gave way, precipitating the entire party, in a headlong mass, some thirty feet. There were thirteen killed and ninety or more seriously, and about 300 slightly injured. The President despatched Marshal O'Beirne and others of his party to the scene, who assisted in removing the dead and wounded. The President and Gen. Grant were exceedingly distressed, and anxious to delay the train to tender their assistance, but the Conductor stated that arragements made for meeting trains on the road precluded the possibility of carrying into effect the President's humane wish, and the train started off after a few minutes. President Johnson contributed $500 in behalf of the most needy of the sufferers.

☞Use ROHRER'S Expectoral WILD CHERRY TONIC, as a prevention and cure for ASIATIC CHOLERA. For diseases of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, and Bowels; and as a blood purifier it has no equal. Sold at the Continental, Girard, La Pierre, Washington, St. Lawrence and Merchants, Philadelphia; Monongahela and St. Charles, Pittsburg, and by the principal hotels and Druggists generally.—J. Rohrer, Sole Proprietor, Lancaster, Pa. 4t.

Fallen Man.

What is the obligation of a Union Leaguer? Robert McDivitt, editor of the *Jour. & Amer.*, says we at one time presented ourself before the Union League to solicit a guard of armed soldiers to protect our property. Admitting the fact,—what is any obligation or oath Robert may take, worth. Would he not as soon swear falsely. Poor Robert, what are your promises to your God worth? If you pledge your honor as a man to keep secret the business of a secret order but to deceive those who admit you to their order, is it not likely that you would lie, cheat, and *almost* steal? Poor Robert—down—*down* you go. Poor Robert. Stevens, Douglass & Co. have the right man in the right place.

☞The President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Wells, and other distinguished gentlemen, passed through this place on their way to Washington, on Friday afternoon last There was a large crowd assembled to see them. The President was called on for a speech, when he merely returned his thanks, and said we were engaged in a political contest, on which he believed the perpetuity of the Government depends. It was for the people to see that the Constitution and rights of the States are preserved, and he believes all would be safe in the end.

Our citizens were favorably impressed with the frank, open countenance of the President, and those who might have thought, from reading Radical papers, that he looked like a "bloat," were badly deceived. All admit he bore the countenance of an honest, humble, sincere and determined man.

☞The editor of the Ebensburg *Alleghanian*, A. A. Barker by name, the Radical representative in Congress from this district, got his "Yankee" up on an article we published recently in which we said Andrew Johnson had not the power to punish treason. The Honorable Congressman don't deny it. In one paragraph he says "it is the business of the Attorney General to indict, or cause to be indicted, and bring to trial, all offenders against the laws of the United States." This is just what we say, and all the President has to do with their punishment is to see that the law is executed, if they are convicted. But in another paragraph the editor says, in speaking of Jeff Davis, "he is in the power of Andrew Johnson only, and Andrew Johnson only is guilty of not bringing him to trial." Now, Mr. Congressman, who is false? Who has to indict Jeff Davis—the Attorney General or the President of the United States? The secret of it is, Attorney General Speed is a Radical, and the editor of the *Alleghanian* must defend its own color.

But again. If Congress, Mr, Congressman, has not the power to punish treason, why does it keep the Southern people out of the Union? It assumes the power to punish the masses of the Southern people—innocent as well as guilty—why don't it assume to punish Jeff Davis and the other *leaders* of the rebellion? The people look to the punishment of the leaders rather than the masses of the rebels. We repeat it, Mr. Barker, you amongst the rest of the Congressmen, are responsible for not making treason odious, in the person of Jeff Davis.

☞H. S. Wharton refuses to say who he hates worse than he does the devil. Come, Harry, it won't do for you to attempt to smother your assertions in that way. The Convention heard your remarks, and they heard you say you hated somebody worse than you did the devil. Who was it you hated worse than the devil? Was it Johnson men or ANDREW G. CURTIN? Don't be afraid to face the music!

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September. 18

Family Flour	$12,50
Extra Flour	$9,00
Superfine Flour	$7,50
Rye Flour	$6,50
Corn Meal	$4,25
Extra White Wheat	$3,00
Fair and Prime Red	$2,82
Rye	$1,15
Corn, prime Yellow	.94
Oats	.51
Barley	.75
Cloverseed, @64 lbs	@6,50
Timothy	$4,25
Flaxseed	$3,80
Wool	60@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₰ bl	$13,50
Extra Flour	$12,50
Family Flour	$13,00
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	$1,70
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$2,60
White Wheat	$2,65
Corn	.00
Oats	.50
Barley	.70
Rye	.00
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	$6,50@ 6,00
Timothy	$4,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,50
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	$1,90
Bran ₰ cwt	$1,15
Shorts ₰ cwt	$1,60
Mixed Chop	$1,90
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb	.30
Hops ₰ lb	.40 to 60
Rags ₰ lb	.4
Bones ₰ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₰ lb	.55 to 85
Tallow	.10 to 12
Dried Apples ₰ lb	.12 to 13
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	.18 to 25
Ham	.25 to 30
Sides	.25
Shoulder	.20
Dried Beef	.20
Lard	.20
Butter	.30
Eggs	.20
Country Soap	.10
Hay ₰ ton	$12,00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	.8
Potatoes ₰ bus	.50
Apple Butter ₰ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₰ lb	.45 to 50
Large Onions ₰ bus	$1,50
Corn Brooms ₰ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	.20 to 25
Turkeys	.75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	.10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. aug21866-1y

LIST OF PREMIUMS AND AWARDING COMMITTEES

For the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, September 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1866.

CLASS 1—HORSES—BRED STOCK.

Best Stallion,	$12 00	Best brood mare,	$9 00
Second best,	7 00	second best,	6 00
Third best,	4 00	third best,	4 00
Best 3 year old,	8 00	best 3 year old,	6 00
Second best,	4 00	second best,	4 00
Third best,	2 00	third best,	3 00
Best 2 year old,	4 00	best 2 year old,	4 00
Second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
Third best,	2 00	third best,	2 00
Best yearling,	4 00	best colt 6months old or under,	4 00
Second best,	3 00		
Third best,	2 00	second best,	3 00
Best gelding,	7 00	third best,	2 00
second best,	5 00		
third best,	3 00		

COMMON STOCK.

Best draught stallion,	$8 00	best brood mare,	6 00
second best,	5 00	second best,	5 00
third best,	4 00	third best,	3 00
best 3 year old,	6 00	best 3 year old,	5 00
second best,	4 00	second best,	3 00
third best,	2 00	third best,	2 00
best 2 year old,	4 00	best 2 year old,	4 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
third best,	2 00	third best,	2 00
best yearling,	3 00	best yearling,	3 00
second best,	2 00	second best,	2 00
third best,	1 00	third best,	1 00
best draught horse or mare,	4 00	best colt 6 months old or under,	3 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	2 00
third best,	2 00	third best,	1 00
best riding horse,	6 00	best pair mules,	7 00
second best,	4 00	second best,	5 00
third best,	3 00	third best,	3 00
best pair matches,	10 00	best trotting horse,	6 00
second best,	8 00	second best,	4 00
third best,	5 00	third best,	2 00
best family horse,	6 00		
second best,	4 00		
third best,	3 00		

The Committee respectfully recommend that no person be allowed to enter any horse or mare for more than one premium, or be allowed to change from one to another class, and that all stock of Class No. 1 be charged an entrance fee of One Dollar on each head, excepting 2 year olds and under.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—John S. Miller, Dr. R. A. Miller, John Gemmill, Isaac M. Neff, David Gates, James Myton, Samuel Cummins, George W. Miller.

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

SHORT HORN.		DEVON.	
Best bull,	$10 00	Best bull,	$10 00
second best,	5 00	second best,	5 00
best cow,	6 00	best cow,	6 00
second best,	4 00	second best,	4 00
best heifer,	4 00	best heifer,	4 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	8 00
best calf,	3 00	best calf,	3 00
second best,	2 00	second best,	2 00
ALDERNEY.		COMMON.	
Best bull,	6 00	Best work oxen,	6 00
second best,	4 00	second best,	4 00
best cow,	5 00	best bull,	5 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
best heifer,	4 00	best cow,	4 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	2 00
best calf,	3 00	best heifer,	2 00
second best,	2 00	best calf,	1 00

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Hugh Hamilton, Thos. Colder, J. Williams Yocum, James Wilson, Wm. Dorris, Sr., L. Robb, James Cree, (Dublin township.)

CLASS 3—HOGS.

Best boar,	$5 00	Best chester-white,	$3 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	2 00
third best,	2 00	best berkshire,	3 00
best sow,	4 00	second best,	2 00
second best,	2 00		
best litter of pigs,	3 00		
second best,	2 00		

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Hugh L. Cook, Elisha Shoemaker, Andrew Heffiner, David Rupert, George Bell, James Lane, Robert Goshorn.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

Best long wool buck,	$5 00	best long wool ewe,	$5 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
best southdown,	5 00	best southdown,	5 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
best merino,	5 00	best merino,	5 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	3 00
		best lot common sheep,	5 00

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Wm. Miller, Isaac Otenkirk, John Jackson, Lewis Knode, Samuel Wigton, Samuel Neal, Hon. B. F. Patton.

CLASS 5—CORN HUSKING.

Best husker,	$3 00	third best,	1 00
second best,	2 00	fourth best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Andrew G. Neff, Martin Fleming, Isaac Long, David Colestock, John Rhodes, Abram Shenefelt, Christian Peightal.

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	$5 00	best straw and fodder cutter,	$4 00
second best,	3 00	second best,	2 00
third best,	2 00	best hand corn sheller,	4 00
best subsoil plow,	3 00	second best,	2 00
second best,	2 00	best clover huller,	8 00
best double shovel plow,	2 00	second best,	4 00
second best,	1 00	best hay & grain rake,	5 00
best corn cultivator,	2 00	second best,	3 00
second best,	1 00	best cider mill,	4 00
best hill plow,	5 00	best sorghum mill and evaporator,	8 00
second best,	2 00	best 4 horse threshing machine,	7 00
best windmill,	5 00	second best,	5 00
second best,	3 00	best harrow,	2 00
best grain drill,	6 00	second best,	1 00
second best,	3 00	best wagon lifter,	2 00
best corn planter,	3 00	second best,	1 00
second best,	2 00	third best,	50
best mower and reaper,	10 00	6 of each labled,	1 00
second best,	5 00	second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—J. H. Wintrode, Christian Harnish, A. Harshberger, Paul Ammerman, John H. Lightner, Daniel Knode, John Porter.

CLASS 9, NO. 2—FRUITS.

Best and largest variety of pears, labled, and not less than 3 each,	$3 00	second best,	1 00
second best,	2 00	third best,	50
third best,	1 00	best basket or dish of native grapes, labeled,	1 00
best basket or dish of pears,	1 00	second,	50
second best,	50	third,	25
best doz. full pears, labeled,	1 00	best basket or dish foreign grapes, labeled, grown in open air,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best doz. winter pears, labeled,	1 00	best and largest variety grapes grown under glass, labeled,	2 00
second best,	50	second best,	1 00
best and largest collection of grapes grown in open air, labeled,	2 00	best basket or dish of same, &c.,	1 00
		second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—George C. Bucher, David Stewart. John Dougherty, Geo. Jackson [of Jackson twp.,] David Hamilton, John R. Mutz, Abraham Grubb.

CLASS 10, NO. 1—VEGETABLES.

Best and largest collection of potatoes, ten of each, labeled,	2 00	best peach blows,	1 00
second best,	1 00	second best,	50
third best,	50	third best,	25
best peck early potatoes, named and labeled,	1 00	best Prince Alberts,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
third best,	25	third best,	25
best peck late potatoes, named and labeled,	1 00	best Mexican,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
third best,	25	third best,	25
best quart field corn,	1 00	best Cusco white,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
third best,	25	third best,	25
best spotted Mercers,	1 00	best Gamet Chile,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
third best,	25	third best,	25
best white Mercers,	1 00	best other variety,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
third best,	25	best sweet potatoes,	1 00
		second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—David Clarkson, Jno R. Thompson, Dr. Wm. P. McNite, Jas. Entriken, Nicholas Cresswell, Daniel Grove, Jr., John Gayton.

CLASS 10, NO. 2—VEGETABLES.

Best ruta baga,	50	third best,	25
second best,	25	best mangle wertzel,	50
best sugar beet,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25	best water melon,	50
best peppers,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25	best egg plant,	50
best tobacco,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25	best turnips,	50
best parsnips,	50	second best,	25
best carrots,	50	best tomatoes,	1 00
best onions,	50	second best,	50
second best,	25	third best,	25
best celery,	50	best and greatest variety of tomatoes,	1 00
second best,	25	best muskmelons,	50
best cauliflour,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25	best beans,	50
best pumpkins,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25	best peas,	50
best pie pumpkin,	50	second best.	25
second best,	25	best fall or winter lettuce.	50
best squashes,	50	second best,	25
second best,	25		
best cabbage,	1 00		
second best,	50		

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Henry L. McCarthy, John Silverthorn, James Harper, Wm. Dowling, Thomas Hyskell, R. F. Haslett, Wm. Wray.

CLASS 11—POULTRY.

Best and largest variety pure bred fowls,	$2 00	best black Spanish,	1 00
second best,	1 00	second best,	50
best pair or trio Shanghais,	1 00	best pair or trio of Polands,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
Best pair or trio of Cochin China,	1 00	best Java fowls,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best Brahmaputras,	1 00	best mixed breed,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best Dorkings,	1 00	best turkeys,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best spangled Hamburg,	1 00	best Guinea fowls,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best Game,	1 00	best ducks,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
		best geese,	1 00
		second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Alex. Port, John Nightwine, Gilbert Horning, Samuel Brook, J. Wareham Mattern, Simeon Wright, Esq., Morris Gutshall.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 12—BREAD, CAKES, &C.

Best homemade bread,	$1 00	best homemade bread,	$1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best roll butter,	2 00	best roll butter,	2
second best,	1 00	second best,	1
third best,	50	third best,	50
Open to competition for unmarried ladies.		Open to competition for married ladies.	
best bakers bread,	1 00	best pearl cake,	$1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best pound cake,	1 00	best gold cake,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best sponge cake,	1 00	best silver cake,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best fruit cake,	1 00	best ginger cake,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best jelly cake,	1 00	best sugar cake,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best lady cake,	1 00	best jumbles,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best pie,	1 00	best biscuit,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best custard,	1 00	second best,	50
second best,	50	Reduced one-half.	

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—R. M. Speer, Miss Sue Graffius, Mrs. John Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Oaks, Miss Cornilia Weistling, Miss Sue Neff, Mrs. John Brewster.

CLASS 13—CHEESE, HONEY, WINE, &C.

Best cheese,	$1	best grape wine home made,	$1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best honey, 5 pounds or or more,	1	best currant wine,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best ham cured by exhibitor and cooked whole,	2	best blackberry wine,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best hard soap,	1	best strawberry wine,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best tallow candles,	1	best other homemade wine,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best dried beef,	1	best domestic cordial,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Dr. John McCulloch, Mrs. Belle Glazier, Miss Eliza Whittaker, Miss Letty Fisher, Mrs. Hugh Cunningham, Col. John Huyett, David Henderson

CLASS 14—PRESERVES, JELLIES AND JAMS.

Best preserved strawberries,	50	best apple jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best pineapples,	50	best currant jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best quinces,	50	best quince jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best peaches,	50	best raspberry jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best plums,	50	best blackberry jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best pears,	50	best grape jelly,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best cherries,	50	best elderberry jam,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
best tomatoes,	50	best raspberry jam,	50
second best,	25	second best,	25
		best strawberry jam,	50
		second best,	25

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—John Scott, Esq., Miss Ann E. Wilson, Mrs. Alex. Oaks, Mrs. Ellen Banks, Mrs. Belle Miles, Mrs. Asbury Stewart, Mrs. Wm. B. Zeigler.

CLASS 15—SUGAR, BUTTER AND PICKLES.

Best domestic sugar,	$1	best mixed pickles,	$1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best maple molasses,	2	best cucumber,	50
second best,	50	second best,	25
best Sorghum molasses,	1	best popper,	50
second best,	50	second best,	25
third best,	25	best tomato,	50
best tomato butter,	1	second best,	25
second best,	50	best cantalope,	50
best gherry butter,	1	second best,	25
second best,	50	best tomato catsup,	1
best apple butter,	1	second best,	50
second best,	50	best cider vinegar,	1
best pear butter,	1	second best,	50
second best,	50		
best quince butter,	1		
second best,	50		

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Wm. Dorris, Jr., Mrs. George Eby, Mrs. John Huyett, Mrs. John Flenner, Miss Clara Robb, Mrs. Jacob Weaver, Mrs. Wm. P. Orbison.

CLASS 16, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen carpet not less than ten yards,	$2 00	best table cover,	1 00
second best,	1 00	second best,	50
best rag carpet not less than ten yards,	2 00	best pair woolen stockings,	1 00
second best,	1 00	second best,	50
best flannel not less than ten yards,	2 00	best pair woolen socks,	1 00
second best,	1 00	second best,	50
best hearth rug,	1 00	best pair of linen knit stockings,	1 00
second best,	50	second best	50
best coverlet,	1 00	best pair worsted stockings,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best patchwork quilt,	1 00	best pair cotton stockings,	1 00
second best,	50	second best,	50
best counterpane,	1 00	best woolen gloves,	50
second best,	50	best woolen mittens,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. George W. Johnson, John Brewster, Mrs. Robert Moore, Miss Mary Neff, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, Mrs. James Ward.

CLASS 17—LINEN AND FANCY WORK MANUFACTURES.

best 6 yards home made linen,	$3	best worked cushion and back,	2
second best,	1	second best,	1
best six yards linen diaper,	2	best worked reception chair,	2
second best,	1	second best,	1
best six yards towcloth,	2	best ottoman cover,	2
second best,	1	second best,	1
best home made shirts,	1	best lamp stand mat,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best lb. of lined sewing thread,	1	best flower vase mat,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Benjamin Frust, Mrs. Caleb Wakefield, Miss Joe Shaver, Miss Maggie Lincoln, Mrs. Amanda Allison, Mrs. Mary Chaney, Mrs. David Corbin.

CLASS 18—BONNETS, EMBROIDERY, &C.

best bonnet,	$2	best embroidery lady skirt,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best worked child's dress muslin,	2	best embroidered pocket handkerchief,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best worked child's dress, worsted,	2	best embroidered slippers, silk,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best embroidery on muslin,	1	best embroidered slippers, worsted,	50
second best,	50	second best,	25
best crochet tidy,	1	best crochet shawl,	1

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—H. G. Fisher, Mrs. H. L. Brown, Miss Ellie Crough, Mrs. Daniel W. Proctor, Miss Annie Terry, Mrs. Thomas Colder, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, Mrs. Thomas Love, Miss L. Fee.

CLASS 19—SHELLWORK, &C.

best ocean shell and moss work,	$2	best specimen of dry pressed flowers,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best bead work,	1	best specimen of wax fruits,	2
second best,	50	second best,	1
best leather work, ornamental,	1	best hair flowers,	2
second best,	50	second best,	1
best wax vase,	1	best seed flowers,	2
second best,	50	second best,	1
best vase wax flowers,	2		
second best,	1		

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—J. M. Bailey, Mrs. David Clarkson, Mrs. Neal, Miss Sallie E. Patton, of Warriorsmark, Miss Ada Douglass, Mrs. Maggie Massey, Mrs. Caleb Wakefield, of Brady.

CLASS 20—FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

best floral design,	$2	best collection geraniums,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best table vase of cut flowers,	50	best collection pannes,	1
second best,	25	second best,	50
best vase of growing flowers,	50	best collection phloxes,	1
second best,	25	second best,	50
best vase dried flowers,	50	best collection asters,	1
second best,	25	second best,	50
best round hand boquet,	50	best collection cryssanthem,	1
second best,	25	second best,	50
best flat hand boquet,	50	best collection of roses,	1
second best,	25	second best,	50
best collection Dahlias,	2	best hanging basket growing plants,	1
second best,	1	second best,	50
best collection of verbenas,	1	best hanging basket cut flowers,	1
second best,	50	second best,	50
best collection petunas,	1	best collection of pot plants,	2
second best,	50	second best,	1

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Henry Neff, Miss Prudence Jackson, Miss Martha Wilson, Miss Ellen Glazier, Miss Jane McCulloch, Miss Ruth Cummins, Miss Geo. Speer.

CLASS 21—PAINTING.

Best oil painting, fruit or portrait,	$1	best colored crayon drawing,	1
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best oil paint'g on glass	1	best India ink drawing,	1
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best landscape in oil,	1	best painting in water colors,	1
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best landscape from nature,	1	best specimen of marino drawing,	1
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best lithograph in oil,	1	best oriental painting, Grecian or Italian,	1
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best pen or pencil draw'gt	50		
2d best,	50		

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—R. Bruce Petriken, Jeremiah Watson, Wm. Williams, Miss Nannie Miller, Miss Kate Stewart, Mrs. Betsy X. Blair, Jackson Harmon.

A premium of $3 will be awarded for the best horsemanship; second best, $2; third best, $1. Trial to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th (second day.)

A premium of a riding whip will be awarded for the best horsemanship performed by a gentleman.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Gen. A. P. Wilson, Henry McMginigal, G. Dorsey Green, Dr. Mathew Miller, Alfred Porter.

All stock and articles for exhibition must be on the ground during the first day, unless otherwise permitted by the officers of the fair.

All articles for exhibition forwarded by rail road will be transported to and from the station free of expense to the exhibitors.

Premiums will in no case be awarded where the animal or article is unworthy.

AWARDING COMMITTEE ON DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.—Dr. Sidney E. Thomson, Kenzie L. Greene, John Zentmyer, Henry S. Greene, Perry Moore, John Huey, Mahlon Stryker, John M. Clark, David Etnier.

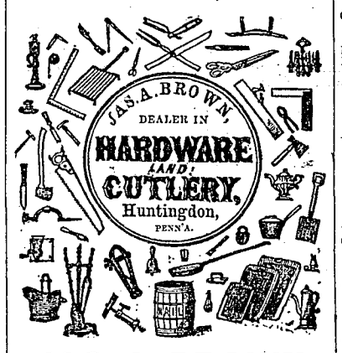
Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists,
Foundrymen,

And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

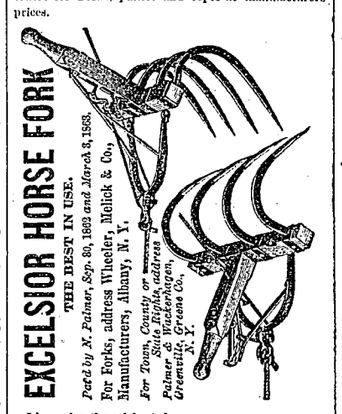
Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Spades,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes,
Grass Hooks,
Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives. &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.



I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs*, at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN P

PARTY PLATFORMS.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by both these great men, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform;* nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

The Baltimore Platform, '64.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States;* and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as *Union men*, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.	II. The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered*, and *it has preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an *unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.	III. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.
	V. The Constitution of the *United States, and the laws* made in pursuance thereof, are *"the supreme laws of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.— *The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

SLAVERY.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia Declaration*, '66
Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be in always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and final extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a deathblow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor furthermore of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*	VI. Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Baltimore, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That the *National faith, pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.	VIII. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1854, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore Platform.	*Philadelphia Declaration.*
Resolved, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.	IX. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were loyal through the war in declaring it to be the duty of the Federal Government to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and revaluing the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents,

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

Baltimore Platform, 1864.	*Philadelphia*, 1866.
Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln had discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office: that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and as essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.	X. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—of the colored population who have been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—*is the true plan of restoring the* osses and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

Resolved, 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

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THE
INDIAN COMPOUND
Internal and External Medicine,
WILL CURE:
Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
Headache and Earache in three minutes.
Toothache in one minute.
Neuralgia in five minutes,
Sprains in twenty minutes,
Sore Throat in ten minutes,
Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
Rheumatism in one day,
Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
Fever and Ague in one day.
Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.
Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.
I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.
THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints wherever there is an opportunity to do so. As *soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain.* I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.
I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.
Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.
This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.
This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.
J. H. McENTYRE,
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Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

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For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.
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This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.
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$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:
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This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.
This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.
This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.
PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.
It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."
Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.
PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

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CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
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HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
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Price Fifty Cents.
Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.
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All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT TRAIN.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ORDINARY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. LOCAL ACCOMMODATION.	EASTWARD. WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M
6 08	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	4 58	8 35
6 15	.....	11 53	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	4 49	8 25
6 25	.....	12 05	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 36	8 15
6 34	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	4 25	8 05
6 50	5 16	12 31	6 56	Huntingdon,	5 05	4 10	7 50
7 00	.....	12 51	.....	Petersburg,	.....	3 50	7 30
7 15	.....	1 01	.....	Barree,	.....	3 41	7 21
7 22	.....	1 13	6 23	Spruce Creek,	.....	3 32	7 10
7 35	.....	1 35	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 15	6 55
7 46	5 57	1 45	6 46	Tyrone,	4 24	3 05	6 46
7 59	.....	2 00	.....	Tipton,	.....	2 53	6 33
8 04	.....	2 08	.....	Fostoria,	.....	2 46	6 26
8 10	.....	2 15	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	2 39	6 10
8 30	6 25	2 40	7 29	Altoona,	3 55	2 20	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 56 P. M.
The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 54 A. M.
The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.
The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.
The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.
July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.
LE 6 20	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 9 00	AR 6 10
5 47	8 29	McConnellstown,	8 40	5 47
5 55	8 33	Pleasant Grove,	8 32	5 40
6 09	8 48	Marklesburg,	8 24	5 29
6 24	9 04	Coffee Run,	8 08	5 12
6 32	9 12	Rough & Ready,	8 00	5 05
6 44	9 21	Cove,	7 49	4 53
6 48	9 28	Fisher's Summit,	7 45	4 49
AR 7 03	AR 9 44	Saxton,	LE 7 30	LE 4 34
LE 7 13	LE 9 54		AR 9 20	AR 4 24
7 24	10 14	Riddlesburg,	6 00	4 04
7 42	10 22	Hopewell,	6 52	3 56
7 54	10 33	Piper's Run,	6 36	3 40
8 10	10 58	Tatesville,	6 10	3 20
8 23	11 09	Bloody Run,	6 04	3 08
AR 8 27	AR 11 12	Mount Dallas,	LE 6 00	LE 3 04
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 50	LE 10 20	Saxton,	6 30	4 21
8 05	10 35	Coalmont,	6 15	4 09
8 10	10 40	Crawford,	6 05	3 59
AR 8 20	AR 10 50	Dudley,	6 00	3 54
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
JUNE 11, 1866.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9.15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R. arriving at New York 6.00 and 10 10 A. M., & 4.10, 5.20, 10 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 10 20 P M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 7 & 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 p. m., stops at all stations: Pottsville at 8.40 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11.50 a m., and 1.05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M.; Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading, Pottsville & A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading 1.33, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,52 a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendant.*

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BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.
The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.
The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.
We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon:
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address
THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
WM. MARCH & BRO.
Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of
SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.
And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.
Every thing taken in exchange for goods except promises.
WM. MARCH & BRO.
Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.
WEN STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.
BOYER & GARNER
Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a
NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)
Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.
BOYER & GARNER.
Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

WARM SPRINGS, a fashionable summer resort, five miles north of Huntingdon. Extensive accommodations. W. J. Geissinger, Proprietor

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queens